The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Solicitude Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00: In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

☞ The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can there terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1871. NO. 99.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

BRIDGING THE OHIO.

A Delegation of the People in Washington.

Merchants, Steamboatmen, Coal Dealers and Others from Cincinnati Appear Before the House Committee on Commerce—A Partial Hearing Given Them—The Railroads Ask Delay—Final Hearing to be Given Next Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1871.

A delegation of citizens, merchants, steamboatmen, coal dealers and others, from Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, had a hearing before the House Committee on Commerce this morning, in regard to the general subject of bridging Western rivers, and particularly the present condition of these structures over the Ohio. On the Committee being called to order, the Chairman stated that the representatives of the railroad interests could not be here till Tuesday next, and asking postponement. To this Mr. Richard Smith replied that the delegation present represented the people, and the railroad companies had had ample time to prepare; and besides, their purpose was to secure delay. Further, there were a number of practical steamboatmen here, ready to answer the questions of the Committee, and who could not remain till next week.

It was then agreed to give a partial hearing to the delegation, and inform the railroad men that the final hearing would be postponed until Tuesday next, but no longer. Ex-Attorney General Speed was present this morning as attorney for the Railroad, and Stanley Matthews and Gen. Coxe, of Cincinnati, are expected in the same interest next week. The delegation named, at a meeting last night, appointed Richard Smith, of Ohio, and Col. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, to present their case before the Committee.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, laid before the Committee his own bill on the subject of bridges, the late report of the Board of Engineers on the matter, a petition of one hundred merchants and manufacturers of Cincinnati against a low bridge, and then introduced the Cincinnati delegation to his Committee. General Negley introduced the Pittsburgh delegation. Neither of these gentlemen, in presenting their constituents, committed themselves to the merits of the question they were to urge. Richard Smith opened the question to the Committee, and referred to the fact that a delegation had just had a hearing that was unheard of in a large government unready to promote the interests of commerce with a foreign nation, while the delegation now before them only asked to be protected by a simple law against the railroad companies that were seeking to destroy the great commercial interests of the interior. In the one, the Newport bridge, in the modification of which Cincinnati was specially interested, was concurred in and carried on by fraud, and called the attention of the committee to the report of the Board of Engineers, the evidence accompanying which showed that the bridge company had violated its promises, and had obtained passage of the law by misrepresentation, and had obscured river marks in the construction. It had been asserted that the river interests were opposed to bridges. This was not true, as was shown by the fact that the people of Cincinnati were now applicants before Congress for a bridge; and he came to connect them with the South. They, however, expected to build one of five hundred feet span and one hundred and three feet above low water. Mr. Smith pointed out the difficulty to navigation of the piers of the Newport bridge, and the impossibility of navigating at a high stage of water. He also presented statistics of the commerce of the river, and the increased cost of coal and other products, consequent on the erection of obstructions of bridges. The whole question was really narrowed down to whether Congress would suffer a personal tax on half the people of the United States, in order to enable wealthy railroad corporation might be saved $400,000 on the construction of a bridge over the Ohio.

The committee at this point adjourned till to-morrow, when Mr. Smith will conclude, and be followed by Col. Kerr. Mr. Stevenson has given his whole attention to the matter. The delegation seems inclined to the opinion that his colleague, Gen. Strader, must have been out observing the wind and weather, as he had not appeared on the scene.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Report on the Legislative Journal—Reports from Committees—The Dechert Contest—House Standing Committees—Allegheny County Represented in Eighteen of Them.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 12, 1870.

SENATE.

The Legislative Journal.

Mr. White made a preliminary report from the Joint Committee on Legislative Journal, which met last night and read a notice that it had been resolved upon by the committee to receive proposals until January 17th; said Journal to contain a notice of memorials, petitions, remonstrances, bills, resolutions, sketches of debates, and such other matter as two thousand copies to be printed daily in brevier, not less than four pages of the Daily Legislative Record. *Note*—Record of 1868; the contract to be given to the lowest bidder with good security. He invited the attention of the Assembly to the importance of this matter, that there may be the largest competition from publishing houses throughout the State.

Contested Election.

Mr. Nagle presented a petition contesting the election of James Lynn, Republican Associate Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia.

Reports from Committees.

Mr. Davis, from the Judiciary General, reported, with negative recommendation, Mr. Ewan's bill empowering attorneys to administer oaths and take acknowledgements.

Mr. Brodhead, from the Educational Committee, reported, with favorable recommendation, Mr. Buckalew's bill for cumulative voting in the election of school directors.

Mr. Anderson, from the Federal Relations, reported favorably the bill authorizing the choice of female school directors.

Mr. Graham, from the Federal Relations, reported favorably his resolution to Congress in reference to obstructions in the Ohio river. Passed.

Mr. Turner, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported favorably the resolution requesting Congress to pass a bill giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to soldiers of the late war.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Rutan—Extending to Beaver county the act of 1867 relative to fees of Coroner and Jury in Lycoming county. Also, supplement to the penal laws, which fixes imprisonment of from thirty days to one year, and a fine of three hundred dollars for injuring graves, fences, shrubbery, &c., in cemeteries.

By Mr. Worrell—Providing for the taxation of State securities, and for the payment of the public debt.

By Mr. Osterhout—Repealing the act enlarging the jurisdiction of the Dauphin county Common Pleas in commonwealth cases, by allowing writs of foreign attachment.

By Mr. Rutan—Resolution committing the part of the Governor's message recommending the repeal of the act of February 15, allowing writs of error in cases of murder or voluntary manslaughter to the Supreme Court, with power to report early by bill or otherwise. Passed.

The Dechert Contest.

Mr. Connell moved the consideration of his resolution of yesterday, fixing the time for drawing a committee in the Fifth District contested election.

Mr. Davis opposed, and said to-morrow one or two more contests would commence, and he wanted the time free of all fixed engagements.

Messrs. White and Connell spoke in favor of consideration. The action of the Senate was an arrogant and illegal assumption of authority.

The motion to consider was defeated by a party vote.

Rev. Dr. R. G. Keeling, of Harrisburg, was selected as Chaplain. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Standing Committees.

The Speaker announced standing committees. The Allegheninas are on eighteen committees, as follows:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Strang, Shuttock, Elliott, Wheeler, Humphreys, Parsons, Johnston, White, Mann, Miller, of Philadelphia, Wherry, Troxell, Cloud, Hewitt, Ellis, Hall, Skinner, Chalfant, Josephs, McAteer and Norton.

Judiciary System, General—Messrs. McJunkin, Strong, Fulton, Reinoehl, Wister, of Dauphin, Stone, Hainds, Kerr, Marshall, Hewitt, Fleeger, Bolton, Schnatterly, Schwartz, Ellis, and Bolleau.

Judiciary Relations—Messrs. McJunkin, Elliott, White, Fulton, Gray, McMullen, Starr, Zerbe, Bolleau, Meek, Ellis, Magee, Leonard, Williams and Crawford.

Iron and Coal Companies—Messrs. Wheeler, Covay, Albright, Humphreys, Sharpe, Parsons, Taylor, Gray, Mickey, Purcell, Wishart, Keene, Woolever, McKeon, Rose, and Wilson.

Railroads—Messrs. Elliott, Johnston, Taylor, Wheeler, Keech, Strang, Cloud, Mann, Smith of Dauphin, Smith of Philadelphia, Moore, Fleeger, Hewitt, Wister, Schnatterly, Harvey, Josephs, McAteer, Fetter, and Wells.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Humphreys, Wheeler, Williams, of Luzerne; Hooper, Letherman, Cloud, Zerbe, Moore, Leonard, Skinner, Keener and McKeon.

Corporations—Messrs. Shurlock, Humphreys, Albright, Marshall, Buck, Dumbell, Duffy, Reyburn, Hager, Keech, Lamon, Parsons, Thomson, McMullen, Steele, Montgomery, Josephs, Skinner, Keener, English and Young.

Enrolment and Reform—Messrs. Mann, White, Letherman, Reinoehl, Kerr, Smith, of Philadelphia, Strang, McConnell, Cummings, Putney, Wilson, Sloan, Darrah, Lewis and Young.

Mr. White is chairman of Claims; Warner is on Banks, with Miller, of Philadelphia, as chairman; Robb is on Accounts, with Wister as chairman; Cloud is chairman of Passenger Railways, with Taylor, Humphreys and Kerr associates; Reinoehl, Keech, is chairman of Divorces; Parsons, chairman of Military, with Kerr as a member; Taylor is chairman of Roads and Bridges; Kerr of Estates and Escheats; White of Printing; Fulton of Pensions, with Robb as a member; Robb is on Judiciary Local.

To-day being fixed to draw the Committee on the Contested Seat of Hagert, of Philadelphia, Mr. Mann moved to reconsider the matter, pronouncing the petition defective, because the law requires the certificate of the City Commissioners, and not only one of the Commissioners that the petitioners are duly qualified electors, whereas this certificate says that is fear to be qualified voters by the records, which is not sufficient evidence that they were qualified voters at the time of the election.

Mr. Schnatterly urged that this trouble would not have arisen if the Senate yesterday had drawn the committee in the Dechert case as the Republicans desired.

The matter was discussed warmly, the Democrats contending that the certificate was right. The motion to reconsider was agreed to by a party vote, all the Republicans voting in favor of it except White and Hooper, who voted with the Democrats.

A general discussion arose as to the legal requirement of petitions and certificates, various constructions being given. The Speaker finally ruled the certificate not in conformity with the law. The Democrats appealed, and the Republican majority of ten sustained the Speaker.

Adjourned.

The members from the temperance convention at Concord, N. H., nominated Rev. M. S. Cummings, of Lee county, for Governor, and appointed a State Committee.

WASHINGTON.

Civil Service Reform Bill.

Speech of Senator Morton in Opposition to Mr. Trumbull's Bill—The Politicians Not So Bad as Represented—The Louisville Canal Bill Passed by the Senate—No Interruption of Travel on the Union Pacific Railroad, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1870.

Civil Service Reform.

Mr. Trumbull's civil service reform bill, which, as now amended by its author, is entitled "A bill to preserve the independence of the different departments of the Government," absorbed the entire afternoon in the Senate to-day in its discussion. Mr. Morton opposed this bill, although in the course of his remarks he took occasion to announce himself in favor of the general principles of civil service reform. His speech was listened to with great attention, and it was the general impression that he thoroughly exhausted the arguments on that side of the question. His allusions to ex-Secretary Cox were not at all complimentary, and he severely criticised those who cultivate the habit of speaking of politicians in a contemptuous way. It was his firm belief that politicians are no more corrupt now than formerly, or than they would continue to be until some radical change had been made in human nature itself. He also affirmed that the way in which the departments here were managed had been grossly misrepresented, and that the people of the country had been given needless alarm over false statements of extravagant expenditures. Further consideration of the bill was postponed until next week, in order to give other Senators an opportunity to be heard. Those who have announced themselves as having speeches ready are Senators Fenton, Sawyer, Wilson, Schurz, Patterson and Edmunds. The indications are that numerous amendments will be forthcoming when the time comes to take a vote upon it.

Committee to Attend Mr. Covode's Funeral.

The Congressional delegation appointed to attend the funeral of the late John Covode will leave tomorrow evening for Lockport. A special car will be furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the occasion.

Candidate for Congressional Postmaster.

Cyril Hawkins, of Ohio, long connected with the Document Room of the House, will be urged by many Western members as their candidate for Postmaster of the next Congress. The thorough acquaintance of members with Mr. Hawkins forms the strongest element in his case.

Travel on the Union Pacific Railroad Uninterrupted.

The officers of the Union Pacific Railroad here received dispatches to-day to the effect that the snow sheds and new fences were working admirably, and that the express trains had not missed a single connection at either terminus, although up to this time there had been eleven severe snow storms.

Porter's Confirmation Again Postponed.

In Executive session to-day, after considerable debate, the confirmation of Admiral Porter was postponed for the present by an affirmative vote of twenty-four.

Louisville Canal Bill Passed by the Senate.

Through the special attention of Senator Morton, the House bill appropriating $250,000 for continuing work on the Louisville canal and Des Moines Rapids was taken up in the Senate to-day, and passed with slight opposition. It was subsequently enrolled and signed in each House, and will be before the President to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1870.

ARRIVAL OF CHEROKEE DELEGATES.

The Cherokee delegation arrived here last night. Their business is to secure the ratification of the treaty sent to the Senate by the President during the latter part of the former session of Congress, providing for the payment of $3,250,000, to be placed to the credit of the Cherokees, on the 20,000,000 acres of land lying in the southern part of Kansas.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made to-day: S. A. Strickland, of Nebraska, Governor of Utah Territory; James Armitage, Indian Agent for the Blackfeet and neighboring tribes; William C. Goodloe, Pension Agent at Lexington, Ky.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO DOMINICA.

The President was informed this afternoon by ex-Senator Wade and President White, of Cornell University, that they accepted the appointment of Commissioners to Dominica. Their formal commissions ments compel him to decline. No other person has as yet been appointed in his place.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MINISTER SCHENCK.

The farewell dinner given to General Schenck, previous to his departure for England as Minister, was one of the liveliest and pleasantest entertainments known to Washington during the present season. There were bright speeches, complimentary toasts, and a lavish outlay of wit and good feeling during the entire evening. Secretary Boutwell, Senator Sprague, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, General Banks, Chairman of the House Committee on the entire Finances Committee of the Senate, and the Ways and Means of the House, were present—in all twenty guests. The close of the festivities was the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

A pleasant dinner party was also given this evening by Senator Edmunds. President Grant and wife, Secretary Fish and wife, Speaker Blaine and wife, Senator Sumner and wife, and Secretary Robeson, were present.

CONFIRMATIONS.

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THE WAR.

Effect of the Bombardment.

A FIRE RAGING IN PARIS.

General Chanzy Again Defeated.

German Army Forming in Eastern France.

Movements of Bourbaki and Faidherbe.

The Approaching Conference.

Bismarck Working for a Postponement.

ENGLAND.

Chanzy Again Defeated—Von Werder's Loss at Villers—A New German Army in Eastern France.

LONDON, January 11, 5:30 P. M.—The German columns operating against Chanzy had arrived within a mile of the city of Le Mans, after a series of engagements in which one cannon, three mitrailleuses and two thousand prisoners were captured.

The loss of General Von Werder's German army at the storming of Villers was only two hundred killed and wounded.

A large German army is being formed in the eastern department of France, which will be under the special command of a distinguished officer, and will include the corps of Von Werder, Seaatrs and others.

Balloon Advices From Paris—Slight Skirmishes and Uniform Prussian Repulses—Effect of the Bombardment—No Danger of Capitulation.

LONDON, January 11, Evening.—Balloon advices from Paris to the evening of the 10th have been received. Many slight engagements are reported to have occurred near Malmaison and Reul, and also on the line of the Paris and Strasburg Railway, in all of which the Germans were repulsed with considerable loss. Thousands of balls from German guns fall during the night in the outskirts of Paris, creating havoc in all directions, and killing some women and children, and striking ambulances, churches, museums, school houses, &c. The population of Paris are more than ever resolute in their intention to resist to the utmost. No fear is entertained of surrender, as Gen. Trochu had issued a proclamation to the citizens to the effect that the army of Paris will not capitulate.

No Harm Done by the Bombardment.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, January 12.—A Brussels dispatch of the 11th says the result of the ten days' bombardment of nine forts and seven batteries between the forts is that no serious damage is done, and not a single gun dismounted, but three hundred and twenty Germans were killed and wounded. Averal was swept by the French fire, and the Germans evacuated the position. The guns at Clamart reach the Invalides and Champs de Mars.

Paris advices of the 9th say shells are falling on Mont Morte, and persons have been killed in the church of St. Sulpice. Bands of reds posted red placards, which were torn down by the populace.

Hardly Worth Telegraphing So Far.

LONDON, January 11, Midnight.—A dispatch from Lille states that General Faidherbe surprised the rear guard of Manteuffel's army on the 9th, and enemy were killed and fifty-nine taken prisoners. The French did not lose a man. The French have again entered Bapaume.

A Fire Raging at Paris.

LONDON, January 12, 6 A. M.—A dispatch from Versailles says a large fire is raging within the outer walls of Paris and another city fire is expected.

German Batteries Before Paris Advanced 1,000 Paces—Powerful New Batteries to Open Fire—The French Forts Weakened—Shells Falling in the City.

LONDON, January 11.—The *Tribune* special correspondent at Versailles on the 9th, writes: The batteries have been advanced a thousand paces nearer Issy and Vanvres. La Petite Bicetre and Montrouge are falling in the Luxembourg garden. The population demand that the Government make changes, and want a fighting general appointed in Trochu. Other papers are very revolutionary. The Mobile officers and soldiers are disheartened.

Noisey, Rosny and Nogent are visably weakened. Many powerful new German batteries will shortly open. The Germans have received ammunition by rail to-day. Commencement of the new army of the East, consisting of the Seventh and Fourteenth Corps, which are marching on Troyes and Nogent. Gen. von Werder and occupy the Lyons district. Manteuffel's and Goeben's corps will join Prince and Eighth Corps of the Landwehr Division, which is enough to take care of Bourbaki.

Our correspondent at Paris on the 9th writes: The city has been bombarded for three days, the shells falling throughout the city, and bursting and also through the Hotel des Invalides and the Pantheon. The bombardment is slight as yet, and does little harm. Its moral effect is encouraging, and there is an unusual demand for an energetic military policy. Another Blanqui insurrection was hotly but has been suppressed. The weather has moderated and there is less suffering.

Victory in the Duke of Mecklenburg.

LONDON, January 12.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs to the Duchess as follows: "After crossing the rivulet of Hanne on Tuesday, we fought on the next day at Josnes, and all united in singing "Auld Lang Syne.

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POLITICAL.

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The full vote in the Democratic caucus was: Blair 50, Glover 16, Phelps 13, Woodson 10. Blair made a brief speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, announcing himself a Democrat and liberal, and pledging himself, if elected, to use his utmost ability for the interest of the people of Missouri.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1871.

SENATE.

In the Senate the House bill for an International Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, was received. Senator SCOTT moved to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. FENTON thought the Committee on Manufactures a more appropriate reference.

Mr. CAMERON, advocating the colleague's motion, remarked that Pennsylvania, unlike New York, was not continually grubbing everything that was offered, and trying to pick up that was lost. For years there had not been an office, no matter how small, which New York had not obtained when it was possible for her Senators to get it for her. In commerce the same greed was manifested. Everything somehow seemed to be decided in New York interests.

Mr. CONKLING said the Senator from Pennsylvania (Cameron) was entirely mistaken in supposing that his colleague (Fenton) or himself were jealous of Philadelphia. On the contrary both felt the greatest pride of that place.

Mr. CAMERON disclaimed having imputed jealousy to any one.

Mr. CONKLING said he was about saying, when interrupted, that New York felt proud of Philadelphia as one of the great cities of the nation. Anything New York Senators could do to contribute to the importance of Philadelphia, or any other village or hamlet in the United States, would be very glad to do.

Mr. CAMERON thought Mr. Conkling's remark about the suburbs of New York would have been very fine if it originated with him; but it was a very common idea in Philadelphia. The New York senator and colleagues in the House also indulged.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill giving sanction and fix the salaries of certain bureau officers, with amendments.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, reported a bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between Australia. It provides for carrying the mails monthly between San Francisco and Australia and New Zealand by a line of steamships at a compensation not exceeding $500,000 per annum.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to equalize

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1871.

THE Detroit *Post* has a Washington special that Senator Howard, of Michigan, is likely to be Attorney General AKERMAN'S successor. His Senatorial term expires March 4.

THE next Democratic National Convention, it would seem from some intimation thrown out by Mr. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, will be held in St. Louis. This intimation was given in answer to a suggestion in favor of Philadelphia. But Tammany Hall has not yet been heard from, and the subject cannot be regarded as settled.

THE character for integrity and intelligence of the gentlemen whose names are reported in connection with the San Domingo Commission is certainly well calculated to assure the country and refute the imputation, so far as the President is concerned, that there is even the slightest taint of jobbery about the matter. Perhaps with some it needed a commission thus composed to dispel the unfavorable impression which some circumstances were so well calculated to create and foster.

Now that the time is so near at hand when Paris, even if bombarded, may be expected to yield to stress of famine, the thoughts of many are naturally directed to the immediate consequences of surrender. Much has already been written on the subject in England. One of the most noticeable communications concerning it was written by the Marquis of Salisbury. The Marquis is somewhat noted for his "dread of the Gauls." Disliking the French, or at least fearing their increased predominance in Europe, he gave his decided sympathies to the Germans from the beginning of the war, and rejoiced heartily in their wonderful victories, and in anticipation of the fall of Paris, his chief concern is not for the millions of starving captives, but for his beloved Germans in the midst of their triumph. He is troubled, not by the thought of the countless deaths occasioned by the siege, but by the thought of the embarrassment the victors must unavoidably experience in the occupation of the captured city. In their position as conquerors, his lordship sees a series of perils and difficulties quite insurmountable. Should the French authorities of the city, consisting of mayors, *intendants*, police, military commandant, *soldiers*, &c., absolutely refuse, as it is likely they will, to give the victors any aid, how will the Prussians govern that city of two millions of inhabitants? What will they do with those 350,000 soldiers within its enclosure added to the 300,000 who are already in Germany? The conquerors desire a war indemnity and an increase of territory. But how are they to obtain them? True, they may occupy Alsace and Lorraine, but such occupation involves an indefinite prolongation of the war, a state of chronic hostility, while Germany wishes and hopes to establish an early and enduring peace. As for the indemnity of a hundred millions of pounds sterling, which they need to pay expenses, nothing but a treaty could secure them the amount. By the pillage of the country they can never obtain even the half of so enormous a sum. In view of these prospective difficulties, the Marquis is deeply troubled in behalf of the Germans, and deeply indignant at the French for causing them by their obstinacy. In fact, the difficulties are likely to be real enough, and besides to involve horrors and sufferings after the war in comparison with which the sufferings of the conflict may seem trifling.

A WASHINGTON dispatch, in our issue of yesterday, contained a very interesting account of the San Domingo debate in the Senate, and especially of the figure made on the occasion by the German Senator from Missouri. Whatever difference of opinion may prevail regarding the wisdom or propriety of Mr. SCHURZ'S recent political course, there can hardly be any as to the ability with which he maintains whatever cause or side he undertakes. No one can read his speeches unimpressed by the "lucid order" with which he states his views, and by the admirable skill with which he applies abundant and pertinent knowledge to the illustration of his subject. He has also completely triumphed over the difficulties of the English language, and in mastery of phrase and idiom appears at no disadvantage in comparison with any other member of the Senate. His success in this direction reminds one of the like success of MAX MELLER and EMANUEL DEUTSH in England. We perceive that some of the German Americans think, or at least suspect that Mr. SCHURZ has become rather too American. Even the Illinois *Staatszeitung*, the most influential Republican newspaper in the German language, lately reproaching him with timidity in denouncing the alleged American violation of neutrality by selling arms to the French, hinted that perhaps he was afraid of appearing "too German," and then said that it might have been supposed that one who had become "so completely Americanized as Mr. SCHURZ need not have feared such a suspicion." Another German Republican organ, the *Courier*, of Cincinnati, steps forward in defense of the Senator, saying that so long as Ambassador GERLOT fails to complain about the sale of arms, and so long as BISMARCK through the Ambassador, *ironically* thanks the Government for services rendered the Germans in Paris by the American Envoy there, Mr. SCHURZ cannot refer to the subject in the Senate with any effect. Whatever he might say would be met with the citation of evidence that the North German government felt no cause of complaint against the United States. The paper then says that "Mr. SCHURZ'S situation in the Senate is such that the greatest circumspection and the most careful tactics are necessary on the part of the German Senator in order not to compromise his position." These statements concerning the Senator are interesting as illustrating the difficulties of a public man daily becoming more prominent in National affairs, and also as indicating the feeling with which the German Americans regard the sale of arms to the French. The "circumspection" and the "tactics" above ascribed to the Senator, probably amount to nothing more than the good sense with which he adapts himself to the circumstances in which he is placed. In the proceedings of the Senate, probably few indications could be found of the sort of jealousy and distrust apparently hinted at. On the contrary, Mr. SCHURZ'S success there, if creditable to himself, is also creditable to other Senators.

The Harrisburg *State Journal*, in a forcible article on what should be the course of the Republicans in our Legislature to insure the general welfare and approval of their constituents, says:

But all this can only be accomplished according to the degree in which our servants meet popular demands. There must be no mistakes, and, above all, there must be no blunders committed by the Republicans in the Legislature. There must be no wasting of public money, no defiance of the public will, no tampering of great principles. We want more legislation for the masses of men and less grants of special power to privileged orders.

Truths so perfectly manifest as these should not need to be repeated; but it is true that the State Treasury stands in danger of organized plunder, and notably in the matter of the proposed Legislative *Record*. BRADEN'S apology for such a publication was suppressed last winter because it was a swindle; and unless we are wholly misinformed, a combination has been entered among certain publishers at the capital, backed by certain leaders on both sides, to revive it because it is a job too good to forgo. We hope that we are misinformed, but are confident we are not. Now, is this sort of thing never to end? Must the State Treasury be tapped for an indefinite amount for the sake of notorious characters who have grown rich and others who want to do the same thing? A *Record* is doubtless needed, but far better will it be to have none at all than revive the old one, which served no earthly purpose, and can be made to serve none, notwithstanding the liberal promises of better things, but to put money in the pockets of the jobbers.

BRADEN'S *Record*, the revival of which is proposed, was always days and weeks behind. It in no sense served to inform the Legislature or the public on hardly any day of the session what was done the day before. It was systematically stuffed with useless matter to increase the expense. One huge document appeared in it four or five times, and every description of typographical and reportorial trick was resorted to to swell the number of pages. The people never wanted it, few ever saw it, all were glad when it was suppressed and nobody has asked for its revival. Five or six thousand dollars will furnish whatever is necessary, whereas BRADEN'S useless contrivance cost some forty or fifty thousand each session of about three months, and its revival is undertaken now because there is money in it. There may be Legislators who think it would be a good idea to go to even this expense to procure the publication of their speeches; but we may be tolerably sure that their speeches would be dear at any price. If they want to see themselves in print let them stand the expense. If they say anything that really deserves to be printed they will be quite certain to find themselves in print without much trouble or expense of their own. The Legislature have no right to spend the public money for any such purpose. Opposition to any but an economical *Record*, costing five or six thousand dollars, rests on solid ground, and but for the jobbers any other would not be seriously thought of. We implore the Legislature, the Republican members especially, to be drawn into nothing more expensive. Let them be firm in their stand against the Ring, which, as we are assured, has been formed to tap the treasury to almost an indefinite extent.

THE "ALLEGHENY ARSENAL."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The objections raised to the removal of the United States Arsenal, in your editorial article of yesterday, are more specious than real. You appear to have wholly misapprehended the object of those who object to the proposed removal. That object is simply not to win the arsenal abolished, are of opinion that it should be removed beyond the corporate limits of the city.

First, then, it is not proposed to convert the grounds into a "park," as a reference to the resolutions of Councils, adopted in April last, clearly and explicitly states, but into a "public square." The absence, therefore, of "extensive drives, grand and forest trees, babbling brooks, lakes," &c., &c., however desirable in that great park which we or our descendents may or may not possess in the twentieth century, is neither here nor there. Let us attend to the present, the possible and the practicable, and not idly dream of the impossible and the unattainable. Public squares require none of these poetic and fanciful adjuncts, although they may, and, of course, should be more or less beautified by the hand of art, to render them attractive as resorts. Again, you object that "the site has been but thirty-six years in use," in part by a street containing a passenger railway track; and this thoroughfare, thus encumbered, would be the only avenue of entrance to the park." If it true that there is but thirty-six acres; but, then, Oh, Consistency! the passage of a railway track across more, and more than the historic Independence Square, of Philadelphia, or Franklin, Washington, Interlocken, or Logan Square, of Philadelphia, is much more than Monument Square, in Baltimore; Arsenals, custom-houses and other National institutions are dwellings, as well as fortifications, and things to have in a municipality, but in the crowded and built up city, or where they should be, twenty or so miles out on the line of one of our railways. There is room for the Arsenal, although its usefulness and that of others seems to be doubted by those familiar with the subject. Let it be placed in the year 1874, far from the inhabited portion of the town.

As to the Government ceding the ground, in exchange for a site somewhat accessible, more distant from the city, it would be perfectly fair and proper to do so—and the *precedent* exists for the donation of it to the people for public use.

LAWRENCEVILLE.

In reply to the above, we remark, that while the resolutions of April last make the object to be the procuring of the grounds for a *public square*, those of the month following explicitly state that the city shall "make such alterations as will beautify and adapt it for use as a *park for the public*." But call it what you will, these facts remain—the grounds are wholly unsuitable for a park, and would prove quite too expensive for a "square." There are those in Lawrenceville who would see the Arsenal abolished at once if they could only get the city to purchase and ornament the grounds, for the benefit of their property.

2. We are not opposed to public squares, when these are "possible and practicable," but when our citizens, within a few months past, have voted down a proposition by which they might have secured a park of two hundred acres for the mere cost of its adornment, are not those who talk of paying a million for a public square, "idly dreaming of the impossible and the unattainable?" Other cities have their squares, but they have their parks also—and the former, in the sense of degree, can be made to supply the advantages of the latter. We do not know of any city, however, that has been foolish enough to risk losing an arsenal, which had disbursed millions of money, encouraged manufactures of various kinds, and given character to the place, for the mere possibility of a public square.

3. Our correspondent denies that the existence of the arsenal here had any influence in encouraging the manufacture of cannon and war implements generally. Our geographical position, and natural advantages, he claims, have secured its location here, and cannot be ignored by the government. No one knows better than our correspondent, how very little "geographical advantages" have to do with the location of some of our public works. The assertion that the government "cannot ignore" these advantages, reminds us of the scene between the country squire and the lawyer, when the latter informed the magistrate that he "could not enter judgment against his client, because the law was on his side." "The h—l can't," said the squire, taking his pen, "just watch me and see how it is done."

Seriously, however, we fail to see a single reason advanced, either in the resolutions themselves, or in the communication above given, why we should modify in the least our remarks on this subject. Our position is just this: The agitation of this subject imperils the existence of the arsenal here. If the Government will consent to remove the works outside the city limits, taking an equivalent in land in a new location, no one should object—much less should they object to receiving the present site as a donation. But the great danger is, that in the present disposition of the Government to curtail expenditures, we shall lose the arsenal altogether, and be unable even then to get an appropriation from the city sufficient to secure the coveted oasis.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR ITALIAN UNITY.

There could be no serious doubts that a deep sympathy was felt in the United States for Italian unity and freedom, even in the absence of any outward expression. But the cordial indorsement which the movement in New York, to embody such an expression by holding a public meeting, is receiving, not only from the masses of our people, but many of the most influential exponents of public opinion, removes all suspicion on this point. If from any quarter of the globe free Italy has a right to expect prompt and hearty sympathy, it is the United States. And she will not be disappointed. Vice President COLFAX led off, and to his letter we have now added those of Senator TRUMBULL, Senator HOWARD of Michigan, Senator BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, Secretary DELANO, and ex-Secretary COX, all written under the common impulse which animates the great body of the American people. From Senator TRUMBULL'S letter we make the following extract:

My feelings are in entire accord with the object of the meeting, and but for the pressure of the important duties here, I should be most happy to attend and take part in it. The opening of Italy to liberal ideas, and the unlocking of Rome itself to the advancing civilization of the nineteenth century, are great events in the world's history. If, with civil and religious freedom guaranteed to all, the inhabitants of Rome and of Rome can stand the test of free thought and free discussion, let them prevail become supreme; if not, let them pass up the way to a purer faith, and a higher and better civilization. May the time speedily come when not only in Rome, but all over Italy, all men shall be as secure in their civil rights, and as free to worship, as they now are in independent America.

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PARIS corroborated OF THE S. Y. *World*, up to December 12th, tells us that the Parisians have somewhat less confidence in their much boasted city's betrayal France, and less confidence in all France's rushing to their aid. They are rather disheartened, conceding the downfall of their city, but determined to hold out as long as possible for the sake of France, and of giving her time to raise more armies. The lack of discipline among the *garde mobile* when the men elected their own officers, has compelled the government to resort to the method of appointing. Paris is impregnable by force, (says the correspondent) and much time must ensue ere she is starved; and then she will come forth regenerated by her sufferings, and warm in the love of all France. The French will not give up; they will fight on; they will sacrifice everything, even their beautiful Paris, ere surrendering an inch of territory. Paris' victory makes them more fierce. The defeat of the army of the Loire had only the effect of arousing them to greater efforts. The *mobiles*—are suffering terribly from having insufficient clothing in most inclement weather. Two-thirds of the Paris cab-horses have been eaten (December 17th,) yet there is horse-flesh for two months, and wine also. Geese cost $16; turkeys $25; fowl $5; rabbits $2 a piece. Other articles are increasing rapidly—especially from typhus fever.

This letter was written by Captain Dickson, the *World's* correspondent inside of Paris, and was sent by balloon.

WHILE emigration is steadily depleting the population of the New England States, even the South-western States are rapidly filling up with immigrants, although it must be confessed that many of them come from the Eastern and Central Southern States. Five thousand young men and as many young women move from Maine to other States in each year, and Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky and Georgia are losing their population nearly as rapidly. Texas is the favored State. A late dispatch from Memphis says: "Texas seems to be the main destination of emigrants from Tennessee and Georgia. The number of wagons which have crossed at Memphis since September 1st is 1,664; the number of people, 9,000. At Helena the crossing has been still greater, and it is believed a large number have crossed at Point Pleasant, and that the rise of emigrants in a month or two later than those who have gone before—they have much better outfits generally." The general prosperity of the Lone Star State, it is said, is pictured in the business activity of its sea port town, Galveston, which receives and ships nearly $20,000,000 of products annually. The domestic and foreign exchange business transacted there is now estimated at $50,000,000 every season. The merchandise imported averages $20,000,000 annually, and a yearly market is obtained for these goods within the limits of the State.

GOVERNOR SAULSBURY, of Delaware, is anxious to try a bit of multiplication. In his message he protests against persons that "falsely claimed" to act as Marshals under the authority of the Federal Government at the recent elections in the State, and recommends "the passage of a law making it an offense more, and more than the historic Independence Square, of Philadelphia, or Franklin, Washington, Interlocken, or Logan Square, of Philadelphia, is much more than Monument Square, in Baltimore; Arsenals, custom-houses and other National institutions are dwellings, as well as fortifications, and things to have in a municipality, but in the crowded and built up city, or where they should be, twenty or so miles out on the line of one of our railways. There is room for the Arsenal, although its usefulness and that of others seems to be doubted by those familiar with the subject. Let it be placed in the year 1874, far from the inhabited portion of the town.

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OUR GREAT INSTITUTIONS.

The Schools for the Education of the Orphans of Soldiers—The Glory of Our State.

At as many different localities in our State are established twenty schools for the education of the children of the fallen heroes of Pennsylvania—sacrificed in the last war. These schools are divided into Primary and Advanced, and in them are being educated 2,961 orphans. So says the Annual Report of Mr. George F. McFarland, the Superintendent. And he says much more, which will in substance be found below. Besides these twenty schools are twenty-three Homes, in all portions of the State, caring for and supporting 599 children, making in all 3,560 children of dead soldiers taken in, protected and educated. Looking into the schools particularly we shall see that Mr. McFarland with his co-laborers, Rev. Conforth, *Inspector and Examiner*, and Mrs. Hoyle, *Lady Inspector and Examiner*, have, in the last year, rendered most efficient service to the sacred cause. To take up the subject in regular order; the course of study is divided into eight grades, running up from primary branches to those taught in most high schools. Included, also, are declamation, vocal music, composition and everything requisite to prepare a boy or girl for an even start, as far as education is concerned, with those more favored in this world's gear. Two quarters are allowed for the completion of each grade; and that the thoroughness may be tested, quarterly and annual examinations are held, at which are usually some of the most educated men of the State. That the scholars stand the test is proved by their rapidly passing from grade to grade. At sixteen years of age each pupil is expected to be thoroughly qualified in all the branches taught, and is discharged. Nor do these schools aim to give a good mental education only; they also impart the best of moral instruction, and endeavor to instil into the moral natures of each scholar those their charge broad principles of christianity unbiased by sect. [And right here, where we speak of sects, it would be well to mention that the children of dead Catholic fathers are also cared for. They could not, it should be neglected. It was thought best to place them in institutions belonging to their own church, so the *Industrial School of the Immaculate Conception*, at Philadelphia, was chosen, and there the children are.] The Bible is the text-book of the schools, and prayers are offered morning and evening. Moreover is the value of industry taught, both by precept and practice. Two hours each day are set aside for the exercise of many branches of common industry,—shoemaking, printing, &c., for the boys; needle work, knitting, &c., besides cooking and all other household duties for the girls. Of the latter the educational aim is to make good wives and mothers, which, Mrs. Hutter informs us, is the highest aim of her sex. Any kind of labor is changed weekly, so that the pupils may become proficient in many. Appreciating the loneliness of these children, Mr. McFarland and his assistants endeavor, as much as possible, to make the schools Homes indeed, surrounding each pupil with as many comforts as are attainable.

The food is of a plain, healthy, nutritious quality in abundance; and that there may be variety, the bill of fare is changed weekly. During the past year, and the death rate for the entire year is less than one-third of one per cent. The government is at present supporting 3,560 children, and having been used during the year in but few instances.

On arriving at the age of sixteen, as has been stated, the orphans are discharged with a good common school education, and are prepared to enter life in a good trade, though the facilities for the latter have not, thus far, been so good as could have been wished. From the establishment of these institutions in 1865 to the 31st of May, there have discharged six children on age, and 557 on application. On that day the number of pupils was 101 less than on the same day of the year previous, and the applications on the rolls, making in one year a net decrease of 101 upon the regular charge, hence the *maximum number* and the *maximum cost* have been reached. The total cost of the system for the year was $634,126 42, and the appropriations $600,000, leaving a deficiency of $34,126 42. Appropriations of $620,000 with a reduction of rate equal to $40,000, making $560,000, at previous rates removes the necessity of a future deficit and provides for twenty more children than are now cared for.

Nor is all this system intended alone for white children. In Bucks county, near Bristol, the colored orphans have their school and they thrive most wonderfully, both school and orphans. At the beginning, this institution had almost nothing, but now it is complete, but now these young enfranchised are among the most cleanly, orderly and obedient.

OUR INSANE.

Hospital of the Northern District of Pennsylvania at Danville—Annual Report.

Messrs. T. Green, Jos. A. Reed and John Curwen, Commissioners of the Asylum, in their annual report on that institution, give many details on the unfinished condition of the building, give some very interesting matters in reference to the cost of keeping, treatment, &c., of the insane. They say that the economy should dictate that all insane persons should be brought under treatment as soon as possible after the disease has shown itself, for with the proper skill the mind may in many cases be restored, and many persons may be returned to their homes to become producers. Insanity is but a disease, and can be removed only by the proper treatment, although occasional cases may require the care of the asylum for life, and that must be a graduate in medicine, in either in the university or some school recognized by it, and also that he shall have attended two full courses of the Auxiliary Faculty, and passed a satisfactory examination by the Professors of the Faculty. A man without a deal as this—embracing chemistry (organic and inorganic, including physics,) botany, zoology, and comparative anatomy, mineralogy and geology.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that by referring to Macauley and Carlyle we will find that these same Prussians who to-day thunder so loudly at the gates of Paris, once in the seven years when the half their towns had been burned, their seed corn consumed, their fields tilled by women for want of men; when society was almost disorganized, and police regulations ceased to be regarded—those same Prussians fought on against odds of seven to one twenty times as pugnious. The *Inquirer* then asks: If Prussia could do all this why not France? The answer is very simple, and not half so long as the question. Its politics, its people, its history, and this war, has failed to produce a Frederick the Great.

From the points in the San Domingo debate in the House of Representatives the New York *Herald* reaches "the conclusion that the Republic of Dominica, within the next three months, will be a Territory of the United States, by the Democratic process of annexation applied to Texas, Florida, and that before the expiration of twelve months the Republic of Hayti will follow suit, thus giving us the whole island of Hayti or Santo Domingo." The *Herald* asserts that the annexation schemes contemplate the acquisition of the whole island. Hayti as well as San Domingo. The population of the former is 525,000, of the latter, 140,000; the language of one is Spanish.

THE testimony in the Rulof trial in reference to a ball having split into three pieces, entered the brain, and still, as some of the doctors say, might not have caused death, calls to mind two instances of Union officers being shot in the head and still living. One (an officer taken at Bull Run and mentioned in *Tyrian Life in Richmond*) was shot in the forehead, the ball leaving a hole large enough to thrust the little finger. He, we think, is living still. The other was a case in the Keokuk (Iowa) Hospital. The man, shot in the same manner, lived for six months. When he died the ball was found in his brain.

Is it any wonder that Philadelphia believes in maintaining protected industry, when even a free trade paper admits that "there is no doubt that industrious mechanics, clerks, and laboring people live far more comfortably in Philadelphia than in New York." The most eloquent figures in regard to the comparative character of the cities, are that in 1869 New York issued 2,340 building permits, and Philadelphia 4,878. In 1870 New York issued 2,189 building permits, and Philadelphia 5,337, or more than twice as many.

MAJOR MINOR MERRIWETHER, of Memphis, has a new idea, or at least it seems new, in regard to municipal aid for railroads. Without advising any municipality to lend its corporate credit in any shape to a stock company, this plan is to make the municipal aid such as are bent on using the taxation in this way. The plan is that the municipality shall give such a sum annually to the railroads for several years and that the tax-payers shall receive certificates of stock in their own name for the tax they pay for the purpose. It is in fact an equalized stock subscription.

THE American Ambulance is doing wonders in Paris. The members have already had up a hospital, in barracks provided with everything necessary to their several uses as wards, offices, &c., and have fed for two months a daily average of one hundred persons. But two or three per cent. of the number are daily wounded. Out of their amputations at the thigh only one has proved fatal, while all such of the "French societies" have. Every person of note visits them and they have been complimented in the highest terms by almost every Parisian journal.

PAUL LOUIS COURIER, the famous French scholar and pamphleteer, somewhere speaks of his countrymen as "the people who in all ages have most love to laugh." The saying has been well verified during the siege of Paris. Thus M. Gaillardet remarking that "the Parisians are unfortunate," states also that a speculator has made his fortune by setting up a stall on the boulevards where people find *amusement* in weighing themselves to ascertain how much flesh they have lost.

A KNOXVILLE, Illinois, miser made out a check for his nephew, and when he learned that instead of five dollars it was for fifteen hundred, he gave one look, grew pale and exclaimed, "My God! I am a ruined man," then sank down and died.

Young men will do well to remember that a young man who afterwards became one of the wealthy merchants in Philadelphia, began housekeeping on a salary of $300 a year, but he laid up a part of that $200; and he made it a rule of his life never to increase his expenses as fast as his income increased.

THE House Judiciary Committee has instructed Judge Mercur to report his bill for a new apportionment, fixing the number at two hundred and eighty members, commencing with the Forty-third Congress. This number is arrived at by fixing upon 157,800 persons as the ratio, and also by giving an additional Representative to each State that has a fraction greater than one moiety of the ratio. Upon this basis, each State whose representation will be reduced will be New Hampshire and Vermont, each of which will lose one Representative. The States of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Ohio, Florida, Oregon, West Virginia, Nevada and Nebraska will each retain their present representation. The States of Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California and Minnesota will each gain one over its present representation. The States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin and Kansas will each gain three, and the State of Illinois will gain four.

There is a proviso that the membership of States admitted subsequent to the apportionment shall be additional to this number of two hundred and eighty.

THE STATE APPORTIONMENT.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The people of this county owe their thanks to you for calling attention to the important fact, apparently overlooked in quarters where the apportionment of members of the Legislature was dwelt upon with much affected interest during the late campaign, that the returns of taxables from the several counties are to be the basis of representation. The fact is positively certain that political reasons have had nothing to do with the change, and Gen. Grant's administration may therefore be spared the criticism which some papers have already expended on it, and for its supposed agency in procuring the removal of Mr. Tilton. The political course of the *Union* during the last few months has indeed been quite erratic, and apparently sometimes under the spell of the "ring," but that responsibility belonged to its owner as well as to its editor. The charges now current are of a much graver and personal character."

Rev. Wm. Wisner, D. D., who died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, last Saturday, aged 80, was the oldest member of the Presbyterian Church, and was also the third member of the Board of Foreign Missions who has died within the year.

A floating item has it that the famous French fortune teller, Adelaide Lenormand is still alive and expects to live until 1880. Her friends went to her funeral in Paris over twenty-seven years ago.

James Parton has been engaged in taking Voltaire's life and expects to complete the task in a year.

Gustave Freytag not only has a great name in Germany as a novel writer, but is considered one of the best journalists of the national liberal party, and is about to start a newspaper, *In Neuen Reich*, having retired from the editorship of the *Grenzboten* in consequence of an attempt on the part of his publisher to introduce his own religious opinions into the paper.

In one of the alleys running off from Fountain Bridge, Edinburgh, a street crowded with drunkenness and pollution, is the low-roofed building in which the daughter of Dr. Chalmers is spending her life to help men and women out of the same slough. The chief work is with drunkards, their wives and daughters. In the winter, when the nights are long and cold, you may see Helen Chalmers, with her lantern, going through the lanes of the city, hunting up the poor, bringing wanderers to the meetings, and to reform meetings. Insult her, do they? *Never!* They would not even think of pelting an angel.

The Chicagoese, in their pride themselves on their resistance to the artistic fervors that have stirred and swayed the East. It was so when Ristori came; the young men who secured the first free tickets were not able to "see much in her," and proved that they had rather see Mrs. Cowan at McVicker's Theater. Januschek they could patronize, it being rather out of the common way to admire her. But nearly every artist of note will remember how, in spite of the cold, the audiences have been long as the passage as one of those same North Side bridges. Edwin Booth is not admired in Chicago. Adelaide Phillips is too coarse a contralto for that people. Ole Bull is "played out" in Chicago; but in dance of the ballet, these people are not to be outdone in dance of the ballet, these people are not to be outdone in temtalize over secondary artists, to show how thoroughly uninterested they are by eastern judges. This suspicion will rankle in the breasts of artists of this. They are indignant at the mere charge of ever having learned anything—though the attack is seldom made.

General Hooker and Chief Justice Chase have apartments in the same house on Fifth avenue, and a very pleasant ex-Surgeon Gross, who has long since has for some years given his attention exclusively to affections or diseases of the brain. General Hooker, though still a sufferer from the effects of the paralytic stroke which he had four or five years ago, has fair general health, but it is considered necessary that he should be kept free from mental excitement of any kind. His frame is bowed and his step uncertain, but his fine features and striking face are still as noticeable as ever.

In a Washington theater, Gen. Garfield was so excited over the sleep-walking of Januschek as Lady Macbeth, that he vehemently grasped the back of the chair before him, and with it a portion of the curls belonging to the lady sitting there. The consequence was that when the fair owner, at the end of the act, threw forward her head, the whole structure came tumbling down, curls, braids, hair pins and all.

Mr. Emerson says the Plymouth Pilgrims read Bunyan's "pursuance of Progress." The Concord philosopher that Bunyan was not born until 1628.

The New York *Star* suggests that the *Standard* will soon be merged in the Brooklyn *Union*, to be edited by Mr. Maxwell Vernon.

Anna E. Dickinson introduced her new lecture, "Men's Rights," to New York, on Tuesday night. A great part of it was given up to the McFarland case, and those who hissed were denounced as no better than McFarland.

A Judge of the Indiana Supreme Court was accosted by the hotel boot-black the other day for "a quarter, sir." He turned upon the sable hued American, and inquired, "Why asked him: "Ain't that enough for, sir?" "O, I know you: you're one of them Canada fellers that's been stealing the last time I was here."

Elijah C. Bruce, commission merchant, who filed his petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday, is a representative Chicagoan. His liabilities are $976,853 01; his assets are $417, as follows: Four coats, two overcoats, four pairs of pants, four vests, no boots, two hats, $30 worth of underclothing, $10 worth of gloves, cravats and handkerchiefs; a gold watch and chain, valued at $75; a pair of gold spectacles, valued at $6—contained, when not in use, in a $1 trunk.

Nilsson is indisposed at Springfield, Illinois, and the oratories promised to Chicago are postponed two nights.

The will of Albert Barnes provides that when the ayalls of his copyrights shall altogether amount to the sum of $1,000 a year or more, then no long er books

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FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, January 12, 1871.

The tone of the local money market to-day was much the same as stated in our previous report. There was not sufficient change since to give it any new impetus. Borrowers are supplied more than easily, and their expectations that there will soon be an increased line of discounts with the banks established that will afford them ample accommodations, keeps down any confidence that they may be.

At Chicago yesterday money was scarce at bank, but in the open market money was offered freely on first class paper at 1½ per cent per month, which is not above the average street rate for money throughout the country. *The Tribune* says: The time for any marked stringency here, however, has passed. The increase of exchange in the market shows that we are marketing products that carry with them a substantial credit, which becomes money in the form of bills of exchange, and, as the cash-in-farm money balances also growing easier from the interest and dividend disbursements, a change in the local market will not be delayed long.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Asked.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119½	119½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	106½	106½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	107½	107½
10-40s	107	107½
Gold	110½	110¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110½
United States of 1881	119½
United States 5-20s of 1862	108½
United States 5-20s of 1864	108½
United States 5-20s of 1865	108½
United States 10-40s	107½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	107½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	107½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	107½
Union Pacific Railroad	90
Central Pacific	90½
Currency Sixes	99½

—The New York *Herald* of yesterday says: The upward movement in the Gold Room was assisted by large purchases on the part of several prominent stock houses, by some of whom the opinion is strongly entertained that gold is at present below its current quotations. The others, however, are supposed to be operating for higher gold, with a view to depressing stocks, in order to relieve themselves of "bears" who are in danger of being swamped by the rising tide at the Stock Exchange. The price advanced from 110¾ to 111¼, but the rise brought out heavy sales of long gold and fell back to 111. There is little disposition to speculate for an advance in the premium. It is both unpopular and unsafe. The mercantile community are tired of the fluctuations of the markets and perplexities of business following a rise. They know it cannot be permanent, and believe will base no calculations upon it. The rise is due, on the one hand, temporarily by any advance. Thus the cotton and produce exporters were selling bills on sight to-day; they know they dare not lay in fresh stocks on the prospects of gold remaining at 111. And yet gold may be "bulled" to 112 before the close of the summer, although it is more likely to go to 105 before the 1st of May.

—The *Sun* says: The gold market is gradually assuming a stronger tone under the freer purchases of merchants and importers, though there is still an absence of speculative life, the short interest being nominal. Early dealings to-day were at 110¾@111¼, though in the afternoon considerable loan contracts were made at 111¾, the market leaving off strong at a slight yielding in quotations. The leading rates were 6, 5 and 1 per cent, for carrying. The credit receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $1,481,267; payments, $1,375,202; balance, $106,065. The customs receipts were $212,291; payments, $456,156; balance, $1,186,464. The customs receipts were $196,000.

—The principal feature in the New York Stock Board to-day was the sharp advance in Ohio and Mississippi stock. Yesterday there were some 12,000 shares changed hands, and a large business was transacted in the same. The *Advertiser* of Wednesday says: "At the morning board advanced 1¼; there was a decline of an eighth on New York Central stock and scrip, Lake Shore and Reading, and a quarter on Western Union. St. Paul common advanced to 55¾, and the preferred is at about par, or 100 per cent. The official announcement of the amounts of new stock to be issued by this Company, in accordance with the late decision of the Supreme Court, is a good deal of uneasy feeling, and the price has advanced from the time the extent of the projected increase was first announced. At the afternoon board Ohio advanced to 92 bid, and none offered, since the morning, which was advanced to 93. As for the guarantee of ten per cent. per annum on the stock of the Camden and Amboy, that amount has always been readily paid by the company, and if it could be called in, and it certainly was, by the Camden and Amboy, there is no doubt that the able managers of the Pennsylvania Central will make the transfer as quickly as well. From their long and highly successful railroad experience they are perfectly warranted in asserting that the stockholders in the same profits that have hitherto accrued to them.

—James W. Kenney, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin or for cash, commission one-eighth the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan on approved collaterals. Special attention given to the purchase of choice dividend-paying notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—Tobacco firm and active at full prices. Cotton steady and quiet at 17½ for middling and quiet. Cotton goods steady and quiet. Provisions active and firm. Pork 20@20½ for mess, clear sides 12½@13, sugar-cured hams 15@16, sugar-cured shoulders 11½@12, bacon shoulders 10½@11, clear sides 12½@13, sugar-cured hams 15@16. Lard—Tierces prime steam 12½@12¾; Chicago and Cincinnati kettle rendered 13@13½; Chicago and Cincinnati leaf 13½. Whisky active and firm at 93@93½ for raw. Coffee—Rio 23@25 for fair to prime. Sugar—A 11½@11¾; extra C 10½@10¾; yellow C 10@10¼; prime to choice 10¼@10½. Molasses—New Orleans 70@75 for fair to prime. Rice—Carolina 9½@10; Louisiana 8½@9. Hay—Timothy $20@$22 per ton. Bagging—Kentucky 2 lb 35@37; 1¾ lb 33@35; Tennessee 2 lb 33@35; 1¾ lb 31@33. Bale rope 11½@12. Bacon—Shoulders 10½@11, clear sides 12½@13, hams 15@16. Freights to Cincinnati 50c. Exchange on New York ¼ discount. Sterling 60 days 109½@110; sight 110@110½. Gold 110½@111. Silver buying at 1½ discount, selling at par. Receipts—Flour 1,000 bbls, wheat 1,000 bush, corn 1,000 bush, oats 1,000 bush, rye 1,000 bush, barley 1,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 1,000 bbls, wheat 1,000 bush, corn 1,000 bush, oats 1,000 bush, rye 1,000 bush, barley 1,000 bush.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Friday, January 13, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily with a good trade demand for most of the leading articles. The weather continues warm and springlike, and all the indications point to an early opening of river navigation, which, as we remark elsewhere, would be very beneficial to Pittsburgh oil proprietors, inasmuch as there is reported to be about this time, as there is usually, a large movement of barrels and waiting water to move oil to the lower ports, this article being much wanted in the West and South. Besides, there is a large amount of Pittsburgh manufacturers waiting shipment by waters, and we trust to be enabled in a few days to announce unobstructed rivers and plenty of water. We have no changes to note in the markets. Flour is still firm, but no upward movement has yet occurred, nor is it likely that such will be the case, at present at least, in view of the resumption of navigation. Groceries are generally firm and active, and the same may be said of bacon and provisions. The local markets are well supplied, and the produce market contains a good supply of the various kinds.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—The receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of refined 95 ¥ cwt, at 7½@7¾c; common 40 ¥ cwt, 3½@4c; potash 8@7½c; pearls 9@9½c.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. Prices range from 60 to 70c ¥ gallon.

APPLES.—The market was a firm one with a good demand, the tendency in prices being upward. The receipts have fallen off since our last, being only 96 bbls. Sales were reported as follows: Extra, $4 to $4 50; common to medium $3 00@3 25. Choice dried are held at $6 50@7 00 ¥ bbl.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10½c, ¥ lb.

BROOM CORN.—Supply liberal, sales at 5@5½c ¥ lb.

BRAN.—Small way $2 00 ¥ bushel; others as per quality, ¥ lb.

BUCKWHEAT.—Marked firm; sales at 55@55c ¥ lb.

BUTTER.—The receipts are moderate, and the market is not so firm; still prices remain unchanged. Roll in all packages; sales of prime at 30@32c, very choice at 33@35c; dark colored dull, as most consumers prefer good hard to inferior butter.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 75 per doz; ¼-lb cans, $3 50; 1-lb cans, $6 ¥ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The supply exceeds the demand, and prices have undergone no change. Sales were made in a small way at $3 25@3 50 per cwt.

BEANS AND PEAS.—We have no changes to note in the quoting rates of beans and peas. The new stock is rapidly coming in market, and being of superior quality meets with ready sale at quotations. We are reported sales of plain shoulders at 10½@11c; sugar-cured hams at 17½@18c; sides 12½@13c; clear do 13@13½c; breakfast bacon 16@c; hams, plain, 16@c; sugar-cured, 17c. Mess pork $21 50@22 00; prime, $20 50. Lard—Chicago prime steam 12½@12¾c; Cincinnati kettle rendered 13½@13¾c; Chicago and Cincinnati leaf 13½. No. 1 country tallow 8½@9c; No. 2 do 8c.

BEESWAX.—We note sales of Sockette Bolle berries at 26c; other descriptions sold at $30 the $66 00 per hundred.

BRICK.—The market is more active, though prices show no change, the current rates being as follows: Common $7 ¥ M; Western Reserve, $11 @12; Ohio Goshen 18c; New York Goshen 18 to 20c; Sockette 18c ¥ lb.

COAL.—Sales of Eagle's anthracit at $9@9 50 ¥ ton by the car load, delivered.

CORN MEAL.—Market well supplied; sales at 90 @95c ¥ bushel.

CANDLES.—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 16c; adamt weight, 15c; sperm, 45@50c.

SOAP.—Prices are steady; Babbitt's, 10c; Cuzzy's, 10½c; chemical soap, 8c; German, 7½ @ 8c.

CHEESE.—The market contains a good supply of the various kinds with sales at 10@12½c ¥ lb.

CRACKERS.—We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25, and Eastern $2 25 ¥ bbl.

RICE.—Sales of choice Carolina, 8½c; prime, 8c; good, 7½c per lb.

SUGAR.—The market is well supplied; we can report sales of Tennessee at 9½c ¥ lb.

SALT.—The market is well supplied and sales are regularly made by the car load at $1 60@1 70 ¥ bbl. Coarse nominal advance for ground.

SEEDS.—The demand for small lots of clover seed has improved; we are reported sales at $5 50@5 75 ¥ bushel. Timothy seed is held at $2@2 50 ¥ bushel. Flaxseed $2 12½@2 15 ¥ bushel.

STARCH.—The receipts of potash are still comparatively light, and the market remains firm. The receipts of other kinds are fair. We are reported consignments of 300 sacks; corn, 246 sacks; barley, 250 sacks; rye, 20 sacks. We are noted sales at the following rates: Potash, 8@8½c; corn, 7½c; pearl white, scarce; would bring 9@10c; 6 months, 6@6½c; 12 months, 5½@6c; Oats—Firm and improved; we are reported sales of 1,000 bushels at 50@50c ¥ bushel. Corn in fair demand, with sales of mixed to prime yellow at 66@66c; small lots at 70@72c. Rye in good request at 80@85c ¥ bushel, being one@c. Barley—We continue to quote spring, good to prime shades; fall nominal.

SODA.—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ¥ lb.

SAPERATUS.—Regular sales at $6 50 ¥ half gross.

TURNIPS.—Regular sales at 40@50c ¥ bushel.

TWINE.—The firmness which has ruled in the four market for some days still continues, no concessions since our last, were 1,309 barrels. Sales are reported at the following rates: Extra wheat, fancy brands, at $7 10 in barrels, $6 95 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $7 05 in barrels, $6 90 in sacks; Illinois, Ohio, brands $7 00 in barrels, $6 75 in sack; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 50 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks; Mortz and Gilroy, $7 00 in barrels, $6 75 in sacks; $7 50; in sacks $7 20; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 65; Morning Glory, in barrels, $6 85, in sacks $6 65; Pan Handle, barrels, $6 70, in sacks $6 30.

CORN.—Under stronger demand for good cider, though prices are still weak, with sales at $6, 7 ces per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—We quote Pennsylvania at $5 25@6 50; Philadelphia $6 75.

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SAPERATUS.—Regular sales at $6 50 ¥ half gross.

TURNIPS.—Regular sales at 40@50c ¥ bushel.

TWINE.—The firmness which has ruled in the four market for some days still continues, no concessions since our last, were 1,309 barrels. Sales are reported at the following rates: Extra wheat, fancy brands, at $7 10 in barrels, $6 95 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $7 05 in barrels, $6 90 in sacks; Illinois, Ohio, brands $7 00 in barrels, $6 75 in sack; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 50 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks; Mortz and Gilroy, $7 00 in barrels, $6 75 in sacks; $7 50; in sacks $7 20; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 65; Morning Glory, in barrels, $6 85, in sacks $6 65; Pan Handle, barrels, $6 70, in sacks $6 30.

CORN.—Under stronger demand for good cider, though prices are still weak, with sales at $6, 7 ces per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—We quote Pennsylvania at $5 25@6 50; Philadelphia $6 75.

CANDLES.—The demand continues active particularly for sugars. Coffee is also much sought after. The current rates are as follows:

New Orleans Sugars—Choice 11½c; prime 11½c; good 10c; fair 9½c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 10c; fair 9½c. Cuba—Choice 12½c. Refined—Hards 15c; A 14½c; B 14½c; extra C 13½c; yellow C 13c.

Syrups—H and E sold; white honey 70c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 70c; lower grade as to color.

New Orleans Molasses—Fancy 75c; choice 70@72½c.

Teas—Strictly prime 19@c; prime 18@c; good 16@17c; fair 15@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Rice—Fancy Young Hyson $1 @1 10; good $1 10 fair $1 00; low grades down to 90c. Fancy Imperial $1 @1 10; good $1 05; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 20. Oolongs fancy $1 40; good $1 30; fair $1 20. Souchong fancy $1 30; good 90c; fair 70c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

TOBACCO.—Market quiet, and we are noted regular sales at 64@c per lb.

MILL FEED.—There is a large stock offering, and the market is dull. Sales at middlings, in car lots, at $1 60@1 80 per cwt; other descriptions unchanged.

LARD OIL.—In good supply, with sales at the following: No. 1, $1 12; No. 2 Shade, Cincinnati and Chicago, 95c; extra do, 85c; strictly No. 1, 1 20.

POULTRY.—Market rather dull. We quote dressed chickens 12@13c; ducks 15@16c; geese 12@13c; turkeys 17@18c ¥ lb.

POTATOES.—The stock is very light and prices have undergone a upward tendency: Sales at 1 10@1 20 ¥ bush; "Jersey Sweets" $6 50 ¥ bush. Hundred, Bushels is made in a regular way at $4@5 00. Hominy.—The market contains a good supply. We are noted sales of pearl at $4 25; common $3 25@3 50 ¥ bbl.

WOODENWARE.—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 5 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 5 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 00.

WILLOWS.—We note sales of Kentucky Willows at 9½@10c ¥ lb.

WHISKY.—Highwines 96c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ¥ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@4 00 ¥ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Friday, January 13, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday exhibited more firmness, with a material increase in the amount of crude oil sold. In fact, crude may be termed active, with a large business done as compared with the balance of the week. Refined continues ruling in favor of holders, and an advance on certain deliveries of 1c ¥ gallon.

CRUDE.

The current prices yesterday were as follows: Spot or January 10½c; January to July 11c; February to July 11c; March to July 11c.

SALES.

5,000 bbls spot.....10½c
5,000 bbls January.....10½c
500 bbls February.....10½c
2,000 bbls monthly, February to August.....11c
3,000 bbls monthly, March to July.....11c
2,000 bbls seller's option till July.....10½c

Contrary to the feeling in crude the refined market was dull, dealers being wide apart in their views. We give the nominal rates at the following: January 23c; February, 23½@23½c; March, 24c; April, 24½c; June, 25¼c; April to July 25c; July, 26½c.

COOPERAGE.

OIL BARRELS.—Business extremely dull and prices weak. Sellers offering city made barrels at $1 20 each, without eliciting any response from buyers.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 12.—*The Herald* says: The market to-day was firmer, but there were few sellers. On upper road at close buyers offering $2 60, and there were a few sales at $2 65@2 65c. On lower road there was more activity, and quite a large amount of oil changed hands, buyers offering $2 75, and no sellers under $2 80. Early this morning the were sales of gravity at $2 90@3 00. The sales on the lower road amounted to about 5,000 bbls; to upper road, 1,000 bbls.

SALES.

1,500 bbls upper road regardless.....$2 50
1,500 bbls upper road regardless.....2 55
1,000 bbls lower road regardless.....2 80
1,000 bbls lower road regardless.....2 75
1,250 bbls Bonsville regardless.....2 85
1,000 bbls Bonsville regardless.....2 87½
1,000 bbls H. G. Houseville.....2 90
250 bbls H. G. Houseville.....2 90
1,000 bbls H. G. Houseville.....2 90

NEW YORK, January 12, closing 11.—Crude in bulk very firm at 12c; 1,000 bbls sold at this price. Refined is hardly so steady, there being a fair trade done at 24½c, with 500 bbls sold at this price. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston quiet and firm. Petroleum receipts were 2212,291; payments, $456,156; balance, $1,186,464. The customs receipts were $196,000.

—The principal feature in the New York Stock Board to-day was the sharp advance in Ohio and Mississippi stock. Yesterday there were some 12,000 shares changed hands, and a large business was transacted in the same. The *Advertiser* of Wednesday says: "At the morning board advanced 1¼; there was a decline of an eighth on New York Central stock and scrip, Lake Shore and Reading, and a quarter on Western Union. St. Paul common advanced to 55¾, and the preferred is at about par, or 100 per cent. The official announcement of the amounts of new stock to be issued by this Company, in accordance with the late decision of the Supreme Court, is a good deal of uneasy feeling, and the price has advanced from the time the extent of the projected increase was first announced. At the afternoon board Ohio advanced to 92 bid, and none offered, since the morning, which was advanced to 93. As for the guarantee of ten per cent. per annum on the stock of the Camden and Amboy, that amount has always been readily paid by the company, and if it could be called in, and it certainly was, by the Camden and Amboy, there is no doubt that the able managers of the Pennsylvania Central will make the transfer as quickly as well. From their long and highly successful railroad experience they are perfectly warranted in asserting that the same profits that have hitherto accrued to them.

—James W. Kenney, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin or for cash, commission one-eighth the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan on approved collaterals. Special attention given to the purchase of choice dividend-paying notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—Tobacco firm and active at full prices. Cotton steady and quiet at 17½ for middling and quiet. Cotton goods steady and quiet. Provisions active and firm. Pork 20@20½ for mess, clear sides 12½@13, sugar-cured hams 15@16, sugar-cured shoulders 11½@12, bacon shoulders 10½@11, clear sides 12½@13, sugar-cured hams 15@16. Lard—Tierces prime steam 12½@12¾; Chicago and Cincinnati kettle rendered 13½@13¾; Chicago and Cincinnati leaf 13½. Whisky active and firm at 93@93½ for raw. Coffee—Rio 23@25 for fair to prime. Sugar—A 11½@11¾; extra C 10½@10¾; yellow C 10@10¼; prime to choice 10¼@10½. Molasses—New Orleans 70@75 for fair to prime. Rice—Carolina 9½@10; Louisiana 8½@9. Hay—Timothy $20@$22 per ton. Bagging—Kentucky 2 lb 35@37; 1¾ lb 33@35; Tennessee 2 lb 33@35; 1¾ lb 31@33. Bale rope 11½@12. Bacon—Shoulders 10½@11, clear sides 12½@13, hams 15@16. Freights to Cincinnati 50c. Exchange on New York ¼ discount. Sterling 60 days 109½@110; sight 110@110½. Gold 110½@111. Silver buying at 1½ discount, selling at par. Receipts—Flour 1,000 bbls, wheat 1,000 bush, corn 1,000 bush, oats 1,000 bush, rye 1,000 bush, barley 1,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 1,000 bbls, wheat 1,000 bush, corn 1,000 bush, oats 1,000 bush, rye 1,000 bush, barley 1,000 bush.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Tidioute.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, January 12, 1871.

Weather cloudy and mild and thawing fast.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, January 12, 1871.

River covered with ice. No prospects of a further raise, without more rain or a thaw.

RIVER NEWS.

THE mark last evening indicated about four feet and rising very slowly. The reports from head waters direct read favorable for much water. There is considerable ice running in the Monongehela, but not of a very formidable kind.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MUHLEMAN reports the Ohio river clear of floating ice for navigation.

THE steamer Carrie V. Kountz was loading at Evansville for New Orleans.

PITTSBURGH coal is selling in Louisville at 15c per bushel.

THE H. S. Turner, it is reported, has disappeared from sight, and proves a total loss.

THE towboat Wilson passed Memphis Sunday with five barges of coal. Destination not known.

THE shippers in port are expecting a rise, and are making their arrangements accordingly.

THERE is but five feet eight inches with the stick at Shee Fly. The W. R. Arthur is aground there.

THE river is lower at Memphis than it has been for years, and is 21 feet below the high water marks of 1861.

SEVERAL towboats are at Pumpkin Patch, ready to tow the ice and protect the coal fleet at that point.

NASHVILLE, January 10.—River falling, with 26 inches on the water on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and pleasant.

THE Greenback arrived at New Orleans a few days since, with a tow of hay for D. C. Babb, of Harlan, Ind.

THE only portions of the Ohio river that are now being navigated by steamboats are between Cincinnati and Portsmouth, a distance of 110 miles, and between Evansville and Cairo, a distance of 184 miles.

THE coal boatmen, as we announced in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, had the fortune to get their fleet out breaking up the ice in the pools, viz: Arrow, N. J. Bigley No. 2, Fox, Hunter No. 2, J. A. Blackmore, Jewett and J. D. Johnson.

THE Louisville *Commercial* says: The towboats Mary Ann, Tigress, and probably the Blue Lodge, will spend to-day in the vicinity of the lower wharf, to be around the coal boats and barges above the island.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—The steamer Florence was sold yesterday by Captain Dan Hilliard, of Lew Greenlee, for 12,000. She is a fine steamer for the trade which she will be placed in (Bayou Macon and Tensas).

THE first boats to leave for the South are the Glencoe, Capt. Calhoun, and the May Lowry, The Mt. Charles, Capt. Kingsley, and will be ready to leave on Saturday if the water and ice will permit. The Argosy's wharf is in place, and will be ready to leave on Monday for Wheeling and Parkersburg.

GOOD FOR KATIE.—Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi, has presented Captain White a piano which cost $1,000, and which is one of the finest in the city. It is one of the finest equipped boats that have ever floated upon the Southern or Western waters.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says there is very little floating ice in the river there, while the mild temperature prevented it from making. The river is still falling, and the interest of the Miami, preventing navigation to points below.

THE steamer Edinburg, at Cairo, has the following freights: Wheeling—Nails, 100 kegs; shot, 50 kegs. Parkersburg—Bagging, 2 bales; molasses, 5 P. Shriver & Co., 194 bbls. molasses, 25 kegs; sugar, 5 bbls. Ohio—Nails, 100 kegs; shot, 50 kegs; bagging, 2 bales; molasses, 25 kegs; sugar, 5 bbls. Cincinnati—Nails, 100 kegs; shot, 50 kegs; bagging, 2 bales; molasses, 25 kegs; sugar, 5 bbls. Louisville—Nails, 100 kegs; shot, 50 kegs; bagging, 2 bales; molasses, 25 kegs; sugar, 5 bbls. Memphis—Nails, 100 kegs; shot, 50 kegs; bagging, 2 bales; molasses, 25 kegs; sugar, 5 bbls. Vicksburg—Nails, 100 kegs; shot, 50 kegs; bagging, 2 bales; molasses, 25 kegs; sugar, 5 bbls. New Orleans—Nails, 100 kegs; shot, 50 kegs; bagging, 2 bales; molasses, 25 kegs; sugar, 5 bbls.

SECRETARY AND ASSISTANTS ELECTED.—Yesterday the directors of the St. Louis Marine Railway Company held a meeting for the purpose of appointing or electing a secretary, assistants and doorkeeper, when D. B. Morgan was re-elected secretary; D. R. Whitmore and D. H. Bartlett, assistants, Charles Creighton was reappointed janitor or doorkeeper.

LOUISVILLE, January 10.—The river fell several inches during last night, but was rising to-day with two feet water on the falls, down the canal and five feet in the canal. The Mary Ann broke the ice gorge below, and went through her usual trip from the wharf. The weather has been partly cloudy and warm to-day, but the ice gorges both above and below the falls held their own. The mercury was as high as 59 degrees during the day, and at 55 degrees at dark, with a south wind prevailing. Business quiet.

MEMPHIS, January 10.—The St. Marys leaves for Evansville to-night with 1,200 bales and sundries. The Ed. Mitchell passed down for Cairo and Arkansas. At Island 24, sixty miles above here, at 1 o'clock this morning, the night being smoky, she struck a bluff and sprung a leak, taking in about 2 feet of water. Throwing twenty-five cords of wood overboard and the cargo of corn, consisting of 1,800 sacks, the leak of corn were lost in the river, after which she got afloat, and was pumped out by the doctor engine. Captain Hilliard, the pilot on watch when the accident occurred. A protest was entered here.

A BILL is now under the consideration of Congress in which there is a penalty of $500 for any insurance company to insure any vessel or cargo, or part thereof, unless the master and mates shall have passed an examination by the Marine Superintendent of Underwriters, and obtained an official certificate attesting their qualifications, with a corporate seal of the Board affixed. Should the bill become a law, we may look for a complete revolution in the insurance business throughout the country. It is intended to better protect the lives and property of crews and passengers.

EVANSVILLE.—*The Journal* says: Capt. A. C. Stevens, S. Doles, clerk, and D. D. Sines, Big Medicine of the Exchange, and Captain Charles Greenlee, of the Messenger, came down the Ohio river, Saturday, by Walker's line, and returned by the West Wind Saturday night. The following boats were in the mouth of that river yesterday: Charmer, Mary Ament, Mollie Bagon, Quicksteel, Idlewild, Grand Lake, Savanna, Richard Rogers, Jr. Wild Cat, Regardless, Harry Higbee, Ean Claire, Robert Fulton, Fayette, West Wind, Nimrod and Mississippi. The Evansville found Barren Island and the upper end of Green river full of ice, and had to break her way out for one hundred miles.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LEDGE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m.....	1	J Wood, Sons & Co..... 2
Hallman & H, m.....	3	Superior Mills, m..... 3
Bryan & Co, m.....	1	Graff, Bennett & Co, m..... 1
Total.....	10	

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

H Crichlow, m.....	10	Wood, Sons & Co, m.....	5
Bryan & Co, m.....	2	Bryan & Caughey, m.....	3
J Moorhead, m.....	1		
Total.....	31		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co, m.....	1	J Painter & Sons, o.....	2
Shoenberger, B & Co, o.....	2	McKnight, P & Co, o.....	2
Brown & Co, o.....	2	Shoenberger & Co, o.....	2
Union Mills, o.....	3		
Total.....	11		

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Lloyd & Black, m.....	2	John Moorhead, m.....	1
Total.....	3		

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Graff, Bennett & Co, m.....	12	Spang, Chalfant & Co, m.....	32
Lewis, Bell & Co, m.....	5		
Total.....	49		

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Armstrong, Dixon & Co.....	60	Coleman, Rahm & Co..... 7
Total.....	67	

PITTSBURGH NICKEL PLATING WORKS.

NO. 34 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nickel is applied to ALL METALLIC ARTICLES. It is as hard as steel, requires very little cleaning, never rusts or changes color, has all the lustre and brilliancy of silver, is durable, and its durability is four or five times greater.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111.

NEW YORK, January 12—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold is rather weak, with light transactions, opening and closing at 111. Loans were made at from 3 per cent to 7 gold. Clearances $86,000,000.

MONEY

Money easy at 6@7 ¥ cent.

EXCHANGE

Sterling Exchange 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and heavy 5-20s of '62 declining a trifle.

Coupons, 1881	119½	5-20s, 1867	107½
5-20s, 1862	108½	5-20s, 1868	108½
5-20s, 1864	108½	10-40s	107
5-20s, 1865	108½	Currency 6s	119½

STATE SECURITIES.

Little bonds at the Boards have been strong to-day, with the principal dealings in Tennessees and South Carolinas.

Missouris	89	Virginias, old	61
Tennessees, old	65½	North Carolinas, old	41
Tennessees, new	61	Louisianas, new	72
Virginias, old	61		

STOCKS

Stocks firm and advanced from ½ to 1 per cent on most leading shares. Hannibal and St. Joseph is very weak, selling down to 40@40½. Ohio and M. Paid short up terribly in the market and closed firm at the highest prices all day. There was an active borrowing demand for Lake Shore to-day, and the stock was loaned and, on isolated cases, as high as 1½ was paid for use till to-morrow. The Transfer books close on Saturday and there is a rush to get st

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opera House—Julius Cæsar.
Property for Sale—John C. Wade.
Boots Shoes for Sale—Reed Bros.
Desirable Rooms for Rent—Second, New Brighton.
Situation Wanted—S. Ingraham.
Situation Wanted—Young Commercial office.
Situation Wanted—Jno. W. H. this office.
Stallion for Sale—D. H. Bingham.
Situation Wanted—D. W. Commercial office.
Business Notice—Dr. Kennedy's Medicines.
Improved Land for Sale—William Sherman, St. Louis.
The Pilgrim—Academy of Music.
Capital to Invest—N. Commercial.
Orphans' Fair—Basement Methodist Church.
Academy of Music—The Pilgrim.
Property for Sale—Jos. F. Denniston.
Dissolution—Watson, Dickson & Co.
Boots Shoes—Wm. Wilson & Co.
Reading—1441 Penn avenue.
Reading—1441 Penn avenue.
Rooms for Rent—No. 142 Sixth street.
Property for Sale—D. McCulloch.
Barrett's Kalsomine.
Notice—Alex. Speer, Register.
President's Valentine Dinner.
The Pilgrim.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of M. E. Church.
Homestead Lots for Sale—Mellon Bros.
Homestead Residence for Sale—Mellon Bros.
Piano-fortes—Mum & Co.
Property for Sale—Jos. F. Dodge.
Bargains—Benjamin, Benjamin & Co.
Lot 7 30 Odd Lots—Jay Cooke & Co.
Ready-Made Garments—Gray & Logan.
Homestead—Thomas Williamson Company.
Fashions—F. G. Crninshead.
Portable Saw Mills—Hughes & Co.
Bolting and Hose for Sale—Hartlet, McKee & Co.
Notice—Pumping Engineers Company.
Notice—Pittsburgh Mechanics' Library Association.
Mineral Conference—Marvin's.
Notice Sale—Dr. Thomas & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Mortgage Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Cracker Meal—911 and 913 Liberty street.
Purchase Tax Receipts—Cornwell, Hazzard & Co.
Pile Remedy—Warner's.
Farm for Sale—Robert Wood, 4 Miles.
Clothing—Morgenstern & Co.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dexter T. Mills and Samuel Lund were yesterday convicted of smuggling, in the United States court at Boston. A safe proof was entered in the case of the other defendants.

Edward C. Stone, of the Wisconsin State Asylum for the deaf and dumb, succeeds his father, recently killed, as the principal of the Connecticut Asylum at Hartford.

The scientific gentlemen on Mount Washington are having a nice time. On Wednesday the thermometer marked 30° below zero, and the mountain was enveloped in a cloud of great density, filling the air as with a cloud of frozen mist. Mr. Smith, while measuring the wind's velocity, being exposed only five minutes, came in completely covered with frost nearly two inches in thickness.

Advices from the City of Mexico are to January 9th. The Presidential election was the absorbing topic, and little difference is shown. The opinion of National newspaper is defunct. The *Siglo* supports Lerdo de Tejada. He will probably resign his present position. An official letter from the American consul at Tehuantepec, published in Mexico, has since appeared in the *Gaceta Imperial*. Some persons suppose Mexican officials violated the mails, others that the Consul furnished the letter, with a copy previously to forwarding the original to the minister. The wife of Ignacio Ortiz died on the 9th, having suffered terribly. The city is overcast with gloom, as the Madame was universally liked.

The public meeting held last night in Plke's Music Hall, in Cincinnati, in aid of the suffering French peasants was well attended, and addressed by many of the most prominent citizens, besides many ladies. Bishop McIlvaine, of the Protestant Episcopal church, presided, and introduced the regular addresses with short appropriate remarks, in which he admitted to the obligation resting upon all to relieve the suffering, regardless of the right or wrong of the cause that entailed the miseries. Speeches were made by Hon. J. D. Cox, ex-Secretary of the Interior. He urged the claims of the sufferers by the war on the United States, and said we should be worse than demons did we allow emotion to prevent us from relieving the misery caused by the war upon non-combatants. Speeches were made by Moral Hadland, Rev. C. Lee, and Rev. Dr. Stowe, of Cincinnati. At the close a collection was taken up and a committee appointed to canvass the city.

The Executive Committee of the Boston Branch of the American Tract Society authorizes a contradiction of the reports that its affairs were being wound up.

The rope of the hoisting machine at Gaylord's foundry, Newport, Ky., broke yesterday, and in reversing struck Patrick Cain, killing him instantly.

Recent changes have been made in the management of the Cincinnati *Evening Chronicle*. The resignation of D. G. W. Nixon, President of the company, tendered several months ago, was accepted, and W. Keys, junior business manager, succeeds him. Again, Penn Nixon's resignation as Business Manager of forest some time ago, has also been accepted this week, and the business management confided to Joseph H. Barrett, who is also Editor-in-Chief.

In the District court of Philadelphia yesterday, before Judge Thayer, the case of Pettit against the Baldwin executors and others, in equity, was argued. The plaintiff, a draughtsman in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, received by falling over a heap of earth alleged to have been negligently left in one of the apartments, the jury rendered a verdict of $12,000 for the plaintiff.

A passenger named Seaton was shot and fatally wounded on the Louisville Railroad on Wednesday night by his little son, who was playing with a pistol.

The wife of President Cespedes sailed yesterday afternoon for New York city.

A negro named Henry Barnes fell from the New Albany train at Jeffersonville, Indiana, last night, and was instantly killed. He was stealing a ride on the cars.

A letter from the interpreter for the Bannocks, dated Fort Parker, January 4, to the United States Marshall at Helena, Montana, announces the recovery of the white girl named Mrs. Fetzpe, captured by the Bannocks on Raft river in 1862.

A Toronto, Ontario, telegram of yesterday says: In reply to queries put to the new-appointed Canal commissioners, the Hamilton Board of Trade made the following suggestion: That the depth of water be increased to twelve feet; that the locks should be enlarged so as to permit vessels to pass from the 20th foot in length, and from 70 to 40 feet across the beam, with a draught of water of twelve feet, and a carrying capacity of 30,000 bushels of wheat. We are strongly opposed to a reduction on the rates of freight between Chicago and Kingston and Oswego, of about twelve and a half cents per ton. The improvement of the canals should commence at Montreal with the Lachine Canal and proceed westward with a view of drawing the traffic of the great West to the St. Lawrence route. A canal on the Canada side of the Niagara River is strongly recommended. The impolicy of allowing the trade of the north shore of Lake Superior to be dependent on the use of the United States canals was strongly dwelt upon. The report concludes by saying that the people of the Dominion owe it to themselves to see that the American people on the shores of the great lakes have every facility given them to forward their produce to the seaboard via Lachine Canals on the same terms as our own people, with a view to assist in developing the produce traffic that annually rolls in increased and increasing volume from the West to the Atlantic. No unwise legislation, in imitation of the cruel and fatal policy of our neighbors, should be permitted to check the growth of a commerce that is destined to eclipse in magnitude all realizations of the past.

Thomas Storm, of Stormsville, N. Y., reports forty head of cattle affected by the newly discovered cattle disease. A large herd belonging to James Ogden, of the same place are affected. Some of the latter have died.

A billiard match of 500 points, French caroms, exotic barred for a thousand dollars a side, was played by Dion and Deery in San Francisco, last evening. The betting was three to one on Dion. They strung for the lead, and Dion won; on the first shot he failed to count. On the fourth inning Deery made the first count, scoring 8. Dion on the fifth inning making 18. At 9 o'clock first ball, Dion 101, Deery 36. At the third call, 13th inning, Dion 500, Deery 184. This was the latest news received of the game.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ATLANTIC AND LAKE ERIE.

CINCINNATI, January 12.—A large meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railway Company was held at Bucyrus, yesterday, when the following Directors were elected: D. W. S. Migart, Bucyrus; K. B. Stewart, Athens; Hon. D. Richards, Mount Gilead; R. E. Hoffman, Fairfield county; F. Weethee, Athens county; A. Seffel, Wyandotte county; J. R. Johnson, Granville; A. Lasdale, Wood county; James Taylor, New Lexington; Hon. C. Foster, Fostoria; Hon. V. R. Horton, Pomeroy.

THE CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12.—The California and Oregon Railroad has been completed to Tehama, one hundred and twenty-two miles above Sac. It will reach the Oregon line before the close of the year.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., January 12.—The election of officers for the St. Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, held in this city to-day, resulted in the re-election of the old officers for the ensuing year. The road is in a highly prosperous condition.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE ROAD.

The *Somerset Herald* of Wednesday says: Before this number of the *Herald* reaches some of our subscribers, the ponderous iron horse, will have leiched forth from his molten lungs, in stentorian tones, the joyous fact, that civilization and progress in their true light have at last entered the confines of that once distant land. Already the panting of the iron and his shrill whistle can be heard in this county, and ere another week, the long expected locomotive will confront our citizens in their very homes; and a dream of thirty long, weary years will at last be realized. We learn from the Connellsville *Courier*, that the company is now running daily passenger trains from that city to Bridgeport, in Bedford county, and from other reliable sources we learn, that the work from the western end is being pushed rapidly, and that ten days from the issue of this paper, trains will be run as far east as Somerset and Urania and from the east as far west as the base of the mountain.

THE UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD.

The annual election of officers for this road took place on Tuesday, with the re-election of the Board of last year, viz: Wm. H. Aiken, Jr., President; H. Cadv, Vice President; J. D. Casement, Secretary and General Manager. Directors—John Fertig, Titusville; P. W. Brandon, Titusville; J. W. Drapier, Meadville; Henry Harley, New York City; J. S. Casement and J. D. Casement, Oil.

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Change since last report	—.09	—.07	—.06
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Change in last 24 hours	2°	3°	2°
Direction of wind	W	S W	Calm.
Velocity of wind			
Force of wind—inches per hour			
square foot			
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, approximately	3	4	A
Rainfall since last report—inches and hths.			
State of weather	Cldy.	Clear.	Fair.

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